

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Who Gets the Money?

A BOUT a week ago we were treated to a most extraordinary spectacle. The chief of police of the city of Milwaukee told a committee of the legislature that after Sherbie M. Becker, the present mayor of Milwaukee, had been elected on a "reform" platform in opposition to the wide open town policy of David S. Rose, Sherbie immediately after the election asked the chief not to disturb the gambling houses, but to leave them just as they were under a "wide open town policy." He also asked the chief not to disturb the "red light saloons" and the similar resorts in any way.

And considering that Sherbie M. Becker, while alderman, voted against the closing of the gambling hells—his vote is on record—there is not the faintest reason to doubt the statement of the chief of police.

These were the first official acts of our "reform mayor," the "boy wonder," Sherbie M. Becker. And from this it is clear that the Seidel committee investigating the causes of the corruption of our youth—ought to go after Sherbie M. Becker to begin with.

But the chief of police demurred. He claimed that the people, by defeating David S. Rose, had shown plainly that they wanted a change of policy.

It is true the chief's choice for mayor may have been Dave Rose. Dave Rose, although he is a representative of the "under world of graft" and as crooked as a ram's horn, is something of a *mon* after all. And the chief, no doubt, preferred him to a *calf* like Sherbie, who has all the instincts of Rose but no brains. Any *police* official naturally would prefer a man like Rose.

Yet the chief's reasons for a change of policy were sound,—even from a police standpoint.

According to our laws the mayor cannot remove the chief of police. The chief can only be removed by charges preferred before the police and fire commissioners. And Sherbie could not very well bring the charge that the chief wanted to close the gambling-hells and houses of ill fame after he, Sherbie, was elected. That would hardly do.

So he bethought himself of a new thing. He, or rather his press bureau, issued a pronunciamento to "the people of Milwaukee," declaring in three or four columns of print, that Roosevelt has troubles with Harriman, Governor Hughes of New York has troubles with the corporations, and that he, Sherbie, the "boy wonder," is having troubles with the chief of police.

And, what is still more wonderful, Sherbie accuses the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company and the corporations of being at the bottom of it all.

Ye gods and little fishes! Just imagine Sherburn Merrill Becker, the son of Washington Becker, ex-president of the Twelfth Street car line of Milwaukee, and president of the Marine National Bank—Sherburn Merrill Becker, the grandson of S. S. Merrill, Manager and vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad—Sherbie M. Becker, who is the only heir to all these corporation millions—Sherbie M. Becker, who never in his life earned a cent, honestly or even dishonestly, until he became mayor and received a salary—Sherbie Becker, the well-known sport, who has lived on this corporation money all his life and is going to continue to live on it, unless we establish Socialism and put him to work—this very Sherbie M. Becker being fought by the corporations and particularly by the Milwaukee Street Railway and Light company!

Funny, is it not?

Sherbie M. Becker, while alderman voted against the Electric Light bonds—in order not to hurt the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company. Sherbie never took the slightest interest in the recent investigation of the street car company before the state railroad commission, although mayor. Yet Sherbie all of a sudden poses as the "enemy" of the Milwaukee Electric Street Railway and Light Co.

And in order to prove how he hates corporations, Sherbie went to Chicago three weeks ago to make speeches for Fred Busse, the avowed candidate of Ryan, Belmont and every corporation in the country. And Sherbie went there declaring that he was going for "light municipal ownership" and for the street car companies asking for franchises.

Harry Thaw logic—is it not?

But it beats even the logic of Harry Thaw when Sherbie claims that the chief of police is in the "service of the street car company," because he wanted to close the gambling-hells and "red light saloons," when Sherbie was elected. One would think that it would add more to the profits of the street car company to have these places going.

And it also beats the logic of Harry Thaw when Sherbie—after going to Chicago just three weeks ago and speaking for Busse and for the street car companies and against public ownership—now comes to the corporations and the street car company are afraid of him, and that therefore the chief of police wanted to close gambling-hells, saloons of ill fame, etc.—see the rest above.

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Yet all of this is of minor importance.

From time immemorial the gambling houses, red light saloons and places of ill fame have paid "protection money" to the "powers that be." This was almost openly done under the administration of David S. Rose. It was pretty generally suspected who got the money then. These houses are as much protected now as they ever were. And from what the chief of police said to the committee of the legislature, it is evident that Sherbie M. Becker *wants them* protected. Sherbie's vote in the past also shows that he wants them protected.

The question now arises, who gets the protection money?

We do not want to accuse the mayor, Sherbie M. Becker. He is a millionaire and a corporation man—and that is his shield. And his only shield—because his moral standing as shown by his previous vote and record would not shield him.

There is no doubt that protection money is being paid. The question therefore is, who gets the "protection money" since Sherbie M. Becker is mayor of Milwaukee?

But Sherbie's advisers are grooming him for another race next spring.

And in order to take the attention of the public away from the main issue—Sherbie's request not to disturb the gambling-hells and the saloons of ill repute—they got Sherbie to "issue an order" to the chief of police requiring the street car company not to leave any cars on the street when not in actual operation.

Now we have not seen any cars on the street for a long time—and we have not heard of any cars being there. At any rate it is a matter of very small concern. If the street cars have no right to be on the streets at night time, when not in operation, neither have other wagons. But with such *peasant affairs* Sherbie Becker—the millionaire corporation man, and protector of gambling-hells and of "red light" saloons—is trying to take the attention of the public away from the main issue, the question—who gets the "protection money?"

As to the chief of police, I have no doubt that he is in favor of the corporations and capitalists, as is, at present, every chief of police in the United States. But the chief's *prospectives* are not the question.

And, what is more, I am absolutely sure that he is not as favorable to the capitalists and corporations as is our "boy wonder," Sherbie M. Becker.

The case is clear.

The chief gets only a salary of \$4,000 per annum. He has therefor just 4,000 reasons a year to support this *cannibalistic* system. Sherbie is the heir to the Becker and the Merrill millions. He has millions of reasons, and he is a part and parcel of this devilish system.

And Sherbie may know little, very little. But he ought to know who gets the "protection money."

And if so, he ought to be made to.

If sensational developments keep on developing as they are now, Teddy Roosevelt will also wish he could let go of that pesky Moyer-Haywood case!

By the way, tubercular consumption is not the only sort that plays havoc with the working-class. The consumption of the wealth labor produces, by the capitalist class, also keeps the workers pretty pale.

The Peace Congress is open. Let it cry Peace, Peace; but there will be no peace so long as the capitalist scramble for markets is on. It will continue to be *pieces* instead of *peace*—pieces of human bodies hacked apart and blown apart by the bloody work of capitalist swords and capitalist cannon.

A man on a raft in mid-ocean was refused rescue, or food, or clothing by a passing ship. Horrible! Inhuman!! A man in Chicago last week starved to death on the streets in the midst of plenty, but with no one to rescue him or give him food. Well, that was on land—and different. If he'd have been on the ocean he'd have been saved. Are we civilized?

Some people affect to be shocked that one of the jurors in the Thaw trial prayed for heavenly guidance while the jury was out, and then voted in favor of taking Thaw's life. And yet these same people do not look upon it as perfectly proper for an army to pray before a battle and to ask for strength with which to murder as many of the enemy as possible.

The Rev. Father Brand, in a speech in Jersey City the other evening, got off a *broad* new one. Said he: "Karl Marx on his death bed renounced his entire theory of value." A death bed repentance—O dear! This is as much as to say that his theory of value was heretical (anything against capitalist ex-

NANCY HANKS.
And Others.

"She was born to drudgery, and her natural beauty soon gave place to the faded and woe-begone expression that poverty and struggle and uncertainty are wont to write on the faces and forms of the women of the frontier." —Prof. Robert Dickens Shepard, in his book on "Abraham Lincoln," p. 8.

The "frontier" has gone, yet all about us today is the same pathetic degradation of womankind. Take the average woman of the dispossessed class today, and we may paraphrase Prof. Shepard's account in describing her, thus:

"She is born to drudgery, and her natural beauty soon gives place to the faded and woe-begone expression that poverty and struggle and uncertainty are wont to write on the faces and forms of the women of the working class."

exploitation is, we suppose) and so he repented at the last minute, out of fear of the flames of the hereafter, probably. It is really pitiful what straining after arguments our friends the enemy indulge in.

We have received the first issue of *El Amigo del Pueblo*, a Mexican Socialist paper issued in San Antonio, Tex. It is printed in the Spanish language, and edited and published by Comrade A. Lozano,

interest that the Republicans are in the legislature to protect, according to Le Roy.

JOINT RESOLUTION.
Concerning the Dietz of Sawyer county.

Introduced by Assemblyman Frank J. Weber.

WHEREAS, The grand jury of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, has returned an indictment against John F. Dietz of Sawyer county, for resisting an officer, and for attempted murder; and

WHEREAS, The charges of the said grand jury, that there is a state of *marcay* existing in the vicinity of Dietz' home, indicates that public sentiment on the part of those who live in the vicinity and know the case best does not support the officers of the law, and

WHEREAS, A request is to be made upon the governor of this state to send the militia to assist in the arrest of Dietz; and

WHEREAS, The use of the militia should always be avoided whenever possible as it tends to stir up excessive passion among the people; and

WHEREAS, The good name of the state of Wisconsin, the prosperity of its industries, and the welfare and happiness of its people depends upon peace and harmony, therefore, be it

RESOLVED. By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a committee consisting of two members of the senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and three members of the assembly, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, be elected to investigate the matter at once and report to this legislature.

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THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL APPROACHES

ROOSEVELT'S FRIEND BORAH IS NOW IN TROUBLE!

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte have been appealed to by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, indicted for complicity in the timber frauds, to regard his indictment by the federal grand jury with a view of postponing action until after the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, accused of murdering Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Senator Borah is the special counsel engaged by the state to prosecute these officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and his friends claim that his indictment was procured by United States District Attorney Ruick, his political enemy, through a conspiracy of the miners.

Roosevelt Between Two Fires.

The appeal of Senator Borah places the administration in a rather embarrassing position, for the reason that President Roosevelt has bitterly denounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, although they have not yet been convicted. This denunciation was contained in his reply to the Harriman letter.

The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is purely a state affair, but the President has virtually demanded that they be convicted. Should he withhold action against Borah it will be charged that he is showing favors to a man who is prosecuting miners, and if he does not, Borah will be seriously embarrassed in the prosecution of the miners.

Manager Chapman of the Barber Lumber company is now in jail for contempt of court in refusing to turn over the books of the company to the grand jury.

The Republican machine of the state makes no secret of its desire to have Attorney Ruick "called off."

"Unless he is called off it will interfere with the trial and punishment of the men who killed Steunenberg," they say.

According to the story told here the late Governor Steunenberg was the general agent for the Barber Lumber company in Idaho, a part of the famous Weyerhaeuser lumber trust, which the government is now trying to break up. Senator Borah was the personal counsel of Steunenberg. It is now said that if further disclosures are made Steunenberg's character may be assailed.

Manager Chapman of the Barber Lumber company

is now in jail for contempt of court in refusing to turn

over the books of the company to the grand jury.

In some respects that was really

a remarkable jury that tried the

millionaire degenerate, Thaw. Owing

to the work of the defense, the work

of the yellow sheets, and some yellow

preachers, together with the

character of the press dispatches

sent out, the public was so emotionally wrought up that if a verdict

at large had been taken Thaw

would have been acquitted a thousand to one. But the jury was

made of sterner and less volatile

stuff. Says a dispatch, in referring

to the work of the defense's law

yers:

"Jurymen declare Delmas made

little impression on them. Neither

the oratory of the Californian nor

the terrible story told by Thaw's

wife influenced their deliberation.

Not one of them, it was asserted,

thought of the unwritten law in

the case. The sole question with

which they concerned themselves

was whether Thaw was sane or

insane when he shot and killed

Stanford White."

It is a remarkable jury, we must

admit, that will not permit the

wealth of a murderer and the wide

circling defensive work that his

wealth can bring to bear to in

fuse it in any way.

As to the Upper House,

In order to fully understand the origin of the two chambers, or two houses of our legislative bodies, it may be interesting to look at the origin of parliament in England—the first constitutional government in Europe—and the one after which our government is largely patterned.

So far as any clear impression arises from the hazy annals of the earliest parliamentary government in England, it is that the King called upon the leading noblemen of the realm to become his guests for a time, for purposes of consultation. There was very little consultation, but very much drinking, eating and hunting. The king considered it his duty to feast his guests in grand style. This was the first and only parliament.

To this assembly came groups of petitioners, deputations from the people. These, in order that their humble requests should be presented with some kind of regularity, had to organize their assemblies. They appointed some mouthpiece or "speaker,"—and this is how that most silent official of parliament bearing that name originated.

The Rev. Frank Dixon is Answered Again.

HE IS MISREPRESENTING SOCIALISM NIGHTLY AT SO MUCH PER IS IT IGNORANCE OR FALSE WITNESS?

I heard the Rev. Frank Dixon's stock lecture on Socialism at Fort Collins and am sorry that a man can speak or write on a subject so important and be allowed to make such misstatements as he did. I held that in Justice to the public there are two things that ought to detract a person from addressing the public on any subject. One is ignorance, and the other is misrepresentation of facts.

He said Socialism means that all property shall be owned by the government, and all shall be employed by the government. This is not true. Socialism means that all natural resources and the machinery of production, transportation and communication, which are socially used shall be owned and operated by the people, for the benefit of the people, instead of being owned for the profit of a few, by the few. But all wealth produced shall belong to and be the property of the individual that produces it or who gives services in exchange for it. For instance, I want to own my home, horses, carriages, automobiles, books, furniture, etc. I want to travel and see the world. I may be a farmer, so I can't make these things. So I have to do enough work farming, which will be of equal value with the things I want to own and consume. But I will have the use of the land, free from taxes and rent, upon which to work, to pay for the things I want to own and use. I work for myself, and the value of the product is mine, and I can spend it as I see fit. The tools or means of production will be collectively owned, but the product will be the prop-

erty of the individual who produces. The only difference will be that every worker can always use the land, machinery and transportation without paying some capitalist for the privilege, and the worker cannot be refused a job. The workers will get the full value of their labor and there can never be an overproduction of things as long as there are people willing to work to get things.

Again he said, "Socialism means slavery," and afterward he said, "Socialism means absolute equality. Each would receive exactly the same wages." Socialism would pauperize everybody.

Will the reader please reconcile these statements? I can't. If I am your absolute equal, politically and financially, how can I enslave you? If I can work out a farm or in a factory and get paid for all I do the same as you do, how can I make you a slave? I can work when I want to and so can you. I can quit when I want to and so can you. If you produce twice as much as I do, you get twice as much pay for it, but you can't keep me from producing what I can. I may have all the world perish from hunger and thirst, from want and suffering, only that he might have everything himself, and everybody his dependent, who should look up to him as his God; wear jewels, gold chains, rings, wipe his mouth and have people land and praise him as a most dear pious man.

"Since the highwaymen, murderers and robbers are put on the wheel and beheaded, how many times more ought they be persecuted, cursed and beheaded?"

The practice of discharging aged workmen as soon as their strength is beginning to give out is generally in use with capitalists. The capitalist employer insists on his imagined right to treat the laborer like he would treat a machine. As soon as the laborer becomes old and used up, he is thrown on the scrap-heap, regardless of how long the laborer toiled to heap riches upon

and factories, but I might do only half as much work as you, and, consequently, get only half as much pay. Again, can the reader tell me how it would pamperize everybody; as Dixon said, if everyone has an opportunity to produce, and gets the full value for his products? I can't.

Is it true that people are more ignorant and have poorer education since the public ownership established an equal chance for all in the common schools than they were before, when they paid private schools?

Lastly, in regard to exactly the same pay for the same time, as Dixon proclaimed was Socialism, let me say that I defy anybody to show from any scientific writer on the subject, or from any platform of the Socialist party in any nation that such is any part of the program.

A. H. Flaten.
Ft. Collins, Colo.

The Usual Reward.

A few days ago a laborer in Brussels, Belgium, told his employer that he was no longer able to lift packages of 150 pounds. The answer of the employer to this was that if the man could not perform the work required he had to leave his employ. The laborer, who is 60 years of age, and had started to work for the same firm when only 11 years old, now, after 58 years of continuous and faithful service had to go, and is now compelled to walk the streets in search for another employment; the firm had no more use for an old man like that.

The practice of discharging aged workmen as soon as their strength is beginning to give out is generally in use with capitalists. The capitalist employer insists on his imagined right to treat the laborer like he would treat a machine. As soon as the laborer becomes old and used up, he is thrown on the scrap-heap, regardless of how long the laborer toiled to heap riches upon

riches for the employer. And this practice will continue until the working class succeeds in doing away with capitalism.—*Brauer Zeitung*.

Luther's Opinion of the Interest Taker

"The heathen should reckon from their reason that a usurer was a quadruped thief and murderer. But we Christians honor them so much that we feign would worship them for the money they have. He who sucks from another his substance, or robs, or steals it is as much a murderer (in his own thoughts) as he who would starve another to death or destroy him. But this is exactly what the usurer does; and meanwhile he sits safely in his chair when he should justly hang on the gallows, where he should be devoured by as many ravens as the number of gulden he has stolen; forsooth, if there be enough flesh on him that so many ravens could take part in the feast."

Between these two classes, there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement.

The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society. Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producer; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those whom we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production or the tools of production. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those whom we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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LAW, VENGEANCE AND POLITICAL PARTIES, by August Bebel, translated by E. H. Thomas. Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.50.
RIGHT LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FARMER, by Clayton J. Lewis. Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.50.

2.50

Parliament Now Passes Labor Legislation!

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LAWS THAT HAVE BEEN ENACTED SINCE LABOR IN ENGLAND DECIDED TO SEND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS TO THE BIG LAW-MAKING BODY.

Great Britain is literally seething with anxious thought and inquiry in regard to the workmen's compensation act of 1906. It embodies in a highly practical form the principles of the responsibility of the more prosperous for the less prosperous members of society. In effect it requires universal insurance of employees of the serving type with the exception of persons not employed in manual labor whose remuneration exceeds \$1,250 a year; persons whose employment, being of a casual nature, is not for the purposes of the employer's business; policemen, outworkers and members of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

The act goes into force July 1.

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 10x20 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2, folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID:

Single copies Five cents

Twelve copies Fifty cents

Twenty-five copies One dollar

One hundred copies Three dollars

For sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.

PRICE: Five Cents a Copy; special rates for quantities of not less than 50 copies.

Address all orders to the

Social-Democratic Herald,

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

next. The whole country, for almost every household and growing individual is affected in some way, is seeking clear definitions of legal liability and the best advice as to how to meet such liability by insurance. The insurance companies are in clover. New ones are springing up to compete for the rich harvest of this large mass of legally created business, and the old companies are adding large numbers of people to their canvassing and clerical staffs.

Says the first section of the act, "If in any employment personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation." "Workman" is defined to include every one regularly employed except the persons specifically excluded, as stated above. The manual laborer is within the act, no matter how much or how little he makes. Other kinds of workers are within the act only if they receive \$1,250 a year or less.

Compensation is provided for on the following scale: In the event of death three years' wages, not exceeding £300 (\$1,500), but not less than £150 (\$750), to dependents or a proportionate sum to partial dependents; if no dependents, medical and funeral expenses not exceeding £10 (\$50). During disablement exceeding one week half the average weekly wage, including value of board and lodging not exceeding £1 (\$5) a week. In permanent disablement compensation is payable for the whole of the after life of the person injured. An injured work-

man under twenty-one years of age earning less than £1 (\$5) a week, including value of board and lodging, is entitled to compensation of £180, which open the way to much heavier damages in such cases than could be obtained under the compensation act. Indeed, these laws are always at the disposal of any injured person who elects to take advantage of them, although one cannot prosecute both under them and under the compensation act. To try under the former does not debar the plaintiff, if he has, from trying under the latter, but from

any award made to him will be deducted the costs incurred by the first action.

Serious and willful misconduct or negligence on the part of the workman deprives him or her of compensation, only provided the accident does not result in death or permanent disablement. On the other hand, such misconduct or negligence on the part of the employer will result in his prosecu-

tion under the employers' liability act of 1880, and the common law and the fatal accidents act of 1840, which open the way to much heavier damages in such cases than could be obtained under the compensation act. Indeed, these laws are always at the disposal of any injured person who elects to take advantage of them, although one cannot prosecute both under them and under the compensation act. To try under the former does not debar the plaintiff, if he has, from trying under the latter, but from

London Cor. Chicago News.

THAT ROOSEVELTIAN OUTRAGE

Arthur Brisbane, in N. Y. Journal: President Roosevelt was caught in the act of taking a quarter of a million dollars in cash from one single trust owner, as a contribution to his campaign fund.

We refer to Roosevelt's unmanly denunciation and condemnation of Moyer and Haywood, labor leaders imprisoned in Idaho.

These men are accused of a crime, it is true.

If they should be proved guilty, it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be punished to the law's extreme limit.

But neither of them has ever been convicted of a crime, unless it be a crime to be the head of a great organization.

Both men have at present the affection and the devoted confidence of hundreds of thousands of their fellow workmen. These men need above all things the benefit of a FAIR trial, with unbiased public opinion.

Mr. Roosevelt, unjustly condemning them in advance, denouncing them as dangerous and "undesirable citizens," has committed an unjustifiable and shameful act.

These men were imprisoned, helpless to defend themselves. One of them, Haywood, utters the following protest, which should go to the heart of every man with any sense of fair play:

The president says I am an "undesirable citizen," the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all powerful, and his statement, coming as it does on the eve of my trial for life, will work me irreparable injury and more to prevent a fair trial than everything that has been said and done against me in the past.

Roosevelt has TALKED about the "square deal." Does he consider it a square deal to declare in advance, without any proof whatever, the undesirable character of a man on trial for his life?

Has the president any right to ignore the law of this country which declares that a man must be

considered innocent until he is proved guilty?

We are not discussing here the guilt or the innocence of Moyer and Haywood. That is a matter for the jury and the judge to decide.

But, without passing upon the question of these men's guilt, we wish emphatically to tell Mr. Roosevelt, on behalf of all fair-minded citizens, THIS:

YOU are not in any position to condemn a man not yet convicted.

For YOU YOURSELF stand condemned. AND CONVICTED IN the eyes of the people, by your own letters and your own confession.

YOU are proved to have begged money, a quarter of a million dollars, from one of the heads of the Railroad Trust, AND TO HAVE GOT THAT MONEY.

YOU are convicted by your own confession, signed by your own name, of having offered to submit your presidential message for revision to Harriman, a trust owner, from whom you were begging a quarter of a million campaign contribution to be used in corrupting the ballot.

You, Mr. Roosevelt, are not in a position to condemn any man. The thing for you to do is to wash your own hands clean of the Harriman matter if you can, keep them clean hereafter, and not judge untried men, at least until you shall have given the people time to forget what they have recently learned about you.

A WINNER!—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions" by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cents; 25 for a dollar! This office.

of city charters by direct action of the people.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes of 1898 a new section to read: On petition of the legal voters of any city, whether operating under general or special charter, when such petition includes a number of voters equal to five per cent of the total vote cast at the last preceding municipal election in such city, asking the adoption of a specified charter amendment providing for any matter relating to local affairs or municipal business as distinguished from state interests, the said amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the next municipal election occurring thirty days or more after said petition is filed, and if approved by a majority of the legal electors of the city voting upon it, such amendment shall become a part of the charter or organic law governing each of the states and territories.

Joint Resolution, No. 43, A.

By Assemblyman Weber.

Memorializing congress in regard to the pending federal anti-injunction bill.

WHEREAS, Two rules in equity are universally recognized: First, courts of equity can deal with civil matters only; Second, they never grant injunctions, even in civil matters, unless there is no adequate and complete remedy at law; and,

WHEREAS, These rules were never intended to furnish a pretext for interfering with the political or police powers of the state or federal government, or with the great and effective machinery of the criminal courts of law, which have complete and adequate power to prevent every criminal violation, and,

WHEREAS, Since the dawn of judicial history, no government save the United States is recorded as having resorted to the issuing of injunctions, under the pseudonymous pretense of preventing crime, in disputes arising as to hours, wages and conditions of labor, between workmen and their employers; and,

WHEREAS, The issuing of injunctions by our federal judges to prevent the workmen from obtaining shorter hours of labor, better wages, and sanitary conditions is a relic of ancient slavery and feudalism, and,

WHEREAS, By the issuing of injunctions in disputes arising between workmen and their employers, the federal courts are gradually setting aside the rights of the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for which rights our fathers of revolutionary days fought bled and died to establish for themselves and their posterity, and,

WHEREAS, There is now pending before congress a bill known as H. R. 18,752 which, if passed, will prevent the federal courts from issuing injunctions in disputes, arising as to the hours of labor, wages and working conditions between the working men, women and their employers, therefore it is,

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that we ask the congress at its present session to enact a tax of one thousand dollars per year upon any person, firm or corporation for each child employed in the business of said person, firm or corporation under the age of fourteen years, for the current year, in every occupation in which the employment of such children has been found to be harmful to such children, the said tax to be collected annually by the internal revenue collector of the district, and if not paid on demand to be made by the seizure and sale of the property of those from whom it is due, real or personal, such sale to be on short notice and without re-

ASON, RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that we memorialize the congress of the United States in the name of justice, righteousness and humanity, to pass and enact into law the anti-injunction bill introduced by Representative Peirce and Brown as H. R. 18,752 and thereby obviate the many cruel wrongs and injustices which have been perpetrated upon the working class, by judicial injunctions, which are gradually extending the law of property rights, while disregarding the personal rights of the working men, women and children in the republic of the United States; and be it further,

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PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

HIS COUNTRY is made up primarily of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government to its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be run for the interests and welfare of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by the capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By the capitalist class, twelve per cent of the people own three-quarters over half of the wealth of the nation, and the concentration is going on at an phenomenal speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the fruits of industry may go to the many, instead of the few.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution. The workers live and die to the capitalist class.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. Such a power is the Socialist party, which is national in scope, state and nationally organized to bring this about—through the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industries shall be the wealth of the people and the idle class—the bourgeoisie class—although Social-Democracy will in due time abolish all poverty and eliminate the idlers.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because capitalism is so far developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Milwaukee newspapers do not get on very well when they undertake to treat of Socialism editorially. In the first place, there is so much Socialist sentiment in Milwaukee that it hardly pays to open the mud batteries against it, as is done by capitalist sheets in other places. And, in the next place, so many people understand what Socialism stands for that to criticize it seriously means that what is said will be read by a critical lot of readers. As a rule, however, the corporation editors choose to treat the subject with tolerable respect, even though they tangle themselves up a good deal in trying to appear to understand it.

In an editorial on "The Real Nature of Socialism," last Saturday's issue of the *Evening Wisconsin* started off by saying:

Whenever government, municipal, county, state or national, takes upon itself the responsibility of performing a public service, there are those who exploit the fact as a gain for Socialism. But before the Socialist propaganda can be heard in the United States there were many recognized functions of government which embodied service for the public.

The postoffice is an institution that dates back to the colonial days, before the first of the European Socialists was heard of. Harbor improvement has been a function of government from early times, and Socialism has had nothing to do with it. Not did America wait for Socialists to invent it to establish public hospitals or public schools.

The Wisconsin overlooks the fact that these things are Socialistic, although they are not Socialism—they lead in a Socialist direction. It chooses to disconnect the principle of Socialism from the propaganda for it. But, having scored its point by taking the principle away from the editor, proceeds to spoil the effect of his little job by pointing out the terrible danger of that principle, thus:

A Socialistic organization of society would be an evil thing for every man, rich or poor, who values the priceless heritage of freedom. It would make the actual workers pawns to be moved by politicians. It would place politicians in control of all the activities of life.

Not only would it be intolerably irksome and despotic, but it would be shamefully inefficient and flagrantly inconsistent with progress. The present system of industrial organization, with all its faults, has this advantage that it tends to the distribution of individual talent in the channels in which it can accomplish most. This comes about through competition.

Blow hot, blow cold! After claiming all the credit for the things that have been taken out of competition the editor turns round and shows that it is an evil thing to take things out of competition! He paints collective ownership in dark colors, evidently as a warning against Socialism, and then again doubles on his trail by going on to declare that Socialism can only come through a cataclysm—which is about the only way it cannot come, for social evolution is not in the habit of making jumps.

Anyway, it is a really interesting editorial, and it has the usual apoplectic wind-up: A hurrah for the doing system. That is the capitalist mind's ideal of life, to "do" someone, and let the failures fall to the rear, "where they belong." So it says:

In the long march of human progress, enlightened individualism has been the goal of the race—a state in which all men will regard all men as brothers, and in which every man will be free to do as he pleases except when doing as he pleases would restrict the equal rights of others to do as they please.

The emphasized words are ours, of course. We are living under "enlightened individualism" today, but we fail to observe that "men regard all men as brothers." On the contrary, they are in a breathless struggle to make something out of each other. The "enlightened brotherhood" idea really consists in the wretched belief that each person in society can make profit out of the others and all become rich. But the belief does not work out very well in practice!

In fact, the only walks of life at the present day where men are not at each other's throats are those where the individualistic principle has been eliminated.

Bernstein has written the London *Labor Leader* to correct a misapprehension that has been circulating in the British press to the effect that his failure of re-election to parliament was due to party opposition to his "revisionist" attitude. As an effort has been made along the same line in certain quarters in this country the following from his letter will be read with interest:

Will you allow me to tell my English friends, through your columns, that this suspicion is absolutely unfounded? At no time since the Socialists of Breslau have honored me by taking me as their candidate for the western division of the town has

"Honest" Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cents; 25 for a dollar!

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Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Connection.

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STRIKERS SLUGGED BY ORDER OF COMPANY AT WEST ALLIS WORKS!

Sensational Testimony Given by Wm. Buelow, a Former Guard, Before Court Commissioner in the Conspiracy Suit of Peter Cramer, a Union Moulder.—Manager Forgeot Ordered the Beating-Up of Strikers, He Says!

Highly sensational was the testimony given before Court Commissioner Kallenbach last Saturday in the suit of Peter Cramer, a union moulder, against the Allis-Chalmers company for conspiracy. William Buelow, a former guard at the Allis works during the strike testified that he was hired by the detective firm of Burr & Herr, employed by the Allis-Chalmers company, to sue union men and that representatives of the company also pointed out the men they wanted beaten up. He said the detective agency and the Allis people guaranteed him protection from punishment in case he got caught. The examination was conducted by Atty. Rubin in behalf of the moulder, the defendants being represented by various counsel. Buelow was sworn and testified that he knew the plaintiff, Peter Cramer. Mr. Herr, of the detective agency, George C. Forgeot, manager of the Allis works, Henry Beigel, foreman at the Allis works. He said he had been a member of the merchants' police and had then worked for Mr. Herr for about eight months. During that time he had been a guard at the American Bridge company during a strike he was arrested for an assault on a striker. He said that after the warrant was out he went to Chicago at the advice of Herr & Burr to avoid arrest. The following in the most sensational part of the testimony:

Q. Do you know a striker named Krelowitz?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a moulder?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he assaulted at the strike during the moulder's strike?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever receive instructions from Mr. Herr as to what was to be done by any of you men in case of arrest of you during this moulder's strike, the arrest of any of you men during this moulder's strike?

A. I was told by Mr. Herr that in case we were arrested there would be an attorney furnished to us, also our fees paid in case there was any.

Q. To whom did Mr. Herr tell that besides you?

A. To all of us in general, all that were present—different times.

Q. Do you know guards that were arrested during the moulder's strike?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What guards?

A. There was myself, John Kruukie and Charles Roe.

Q. Were there any non-union men or moulder arrested that you

know while you were working as guard?

A. No, not while I was working as guard.

Q. Did you ever talk with Mr. Beigel, the foreman?

A. I did.

Q. When did you talk with Mr. Beigel?

A. I could not tell you definitely the date, same time, probably three of four weeks before Christmas.

Q. Who was present?

A. John Kruukie, another guard.

Q. Do you know what moulder's saloon say, I will get even with him?

A. I heard him say that different times.

Q. Is not it a fact that he was back of the gate at the time that Sieger was done up?

A. If he was there, he was there without my knowledge.

Q. Was not there an understanding between you and Roe and Kruukie and Nolan as to when this man Sieger was to be done up?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did it happen that you three jumped on to him at the same time?

A. Mr. Roe sent into the foundry after myself and Mr. Kruukie.

kie and Roe were arrested for assaulting was a union moulder?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His right name was Sieger?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you and Roe were witnesses against Sieger in a case in which he was defendant for assaulting a non-union man, am I right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sieger was acquitted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not Herr in Jack Hance's saloon say, I will get even with him?

A. I heard him say that different times.

Q. Is not it a fact that he was back of the gate at the time that Sieger was done up?

A. If he was there, he was there without my knowledge.

Q. Was not there an understanding between you and Roe and Kruukie and Nolan as to when this man Sieger was to be done up?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did it happen that you three jumped on to him at the same time?

A. Mr. Roe sent into the foundry after myself and Mr. Kruukie.

Q. When you got word from Mr. Roe what did you do?

A. We went to the office, what is called the west gate, and Mr. Roe was on the platform. He says Sieger is here. There are two others, they have been abusing me all the afternoon. I have told Sieger to get off the platform and he would not get off. I went up to Sieger and I said I want you to get off the platform.

Q. What platform?

A. The platform built there by the Allis-Chalmers Company.

Q. For the purpose of stepping on to the cars?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what was said.

Ordered Off the Earth!

A. I told him to get off the platform. He said that he would stay there as long as he wanted to, he would get off only when he got damn good ready. A few words were spoken, and we came to blows, and I sent him off the platform.

Q. Then you and Roe and the other man skipped and ran away did you—or did you chase him a block after that?

A. I did, yes, sir.

Q. Did you, after the fight, leave town?

A. I went to Chicago.

Q. Who else left for Chicago besides you at that time?

A. The three of us.

Q. Under whose directions?

A. Mr. Herr's directions.

Q. What did he say to you and Mr. Kruukie?

A. Mr. Nolan came up and told us that we should leave town, that there was a warrant out for us and that we should stay out of town until after the contempt proceedings were off.

Q. Did you see Mr. Herr in Chicago when you got to Chicago?

A. He told us to stay around Chicago a day or two.

Q. Where did you people stop?

A. I stopped at my father-in-law's.

Q. Where was Beigel at the time of the assault upon Sieger?

A. In the foundry.

Q. Didn't you see Forgeot right after the assault or before you left for Chicago?

A. No, I did not see Forgeot until after I came back.

Q. What did he say?

A. He told me he was glad we got off as light as we did.

Manager Forgeot's Work!

Q. Did Forgeot say anything to you about next time doing a better job?

A. Yes, Mr. Forgeot has told me that on "two or three" different occasions.

Q. Didn't he say to you that the next man that they catch to serve him as they did Cramer after you got off so easy?

A. I don't remember only what I said before. Mr. Forgeot told me to go after any of them and make it my business to get Cramer out if I could.

Q. When Mr. Beigel told you he would give you five dollars reward for doing up Krelowitz, did he come around to you after a while and ask you why you had not done this job?

A. No, we spoke about it different times as I went through the country.

Q. How many times did he speak to you about doing up Krelowitz?

A. I could not say.

Q. Who was chief guard out there?

A. Mr. Nolan.

Q. From whom did you people get your pay?

A. From Mr. Herr.

Q. Did you people receive any instructions from Mr. Herr as to obeying Mr. Nolan's orders?

A. We did.

Q. What were those instructions?

A. Our instructions were that anything that Nolan said we were to obey.

False affidavits were signed by freeholders in order that illegal votes might be cast; the legal limit in signing affidavits was exceeded many times, one man having signed as many as eleven affidavits, while the law fixes the limit at three.

Started at the prospect of possible prison doors and heavy fines, as well as the reversal of the election, is driving the corporation contingent frantic. Every day the emissaries of the corruption crowd may be seen hurrying from pillar to post in a vain endeavor to see what can be done to stop the agitation for justice.

A PATHETIC DROP!

The annual meeting of the common council was held Tuesday afternoon. It is usual at such times for the mayor to appear and read an annual message. The council appointed a committee of three to go to his office and escort him to the chamber. The committee went, found the mayor, but he refused to appear before the council, still spunkily over the council's turn-down of his park commission appointees. "If you want my message, there it is," he said, testily, shoving the manuscript toward them. They took it back to the council. A proposal to have it read by the clerk did not meet with favor. Have it printed in the proceedings, sang out an East Side alderman supposed to be a henchman of the boy blunder. This was ordered done. The whole procedure marked the present disfavor into which the mayor has fallen. His stock has been declining for months.

Spending Money for the Poss Bill!

Who is putting up the "dough" for the campaign in favor of the Poss bill? Someone must be, for the money is being spent. A reader of this paper was hired to get signatures to petitions in favor of the bill at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS FOR FIVE HUNDRED NAMES. He was fooled by the fact that the petitions had been printed in imitation of the petitions in favor of a school board elected by wards, and got several signatures before being undeceived. He has witnesses to prove that he was offered the money, if necessary.

A Big Undertaking.

Some time ago we asked the sub-

scribers and friends of the HER-

ALD to help us get 25,000 readers

for the HERALD. Many told us

at the time that this would be an

awful hard job.

We knew this, but had confidence in the rank and file of the boys who do things. We, at headquarters, knew what the effect would be if we succeeded. We knew that if successful the boys would surely reap the benefits. Knowing how these workers are daily being deprived of many of the necessities and pleasures that make life worth living they would double their efforts to help us get what belongs to them as their right. Have we felt right? Are you in this fight to get what is yours? Do a little hustling on your own account. Get a few subscribers to the HERALD. Then get a few more. Keep this up for a short time and you will surely be satisfied with your labors. Don't look at this as a game of talk. Be serious. Nobody ever got anything worth having unless he went after it. Let the drones and idlers waste away their time as useless members of society. Do your work right and you will be the one that will reap the harvest.

Two Rivers Election

Two Rivers, April 6.—The elec-

tion just held here was very excit-

ing. We had seven candidates in

the field, of which we succeeded in

electing two. Conrade Hoffman

was re-elected alderman in the

Third ward, and John Zuehl, justice

of the peace. Conrade Grover was

defeated by 9 votes, and Conrade

Thiele by 20 votes.

The cause of their defeat was prob-

ably the close majority race.

Mr. Koenig was defeated by 54 votes, he carried the Third ward by 70 votes, and carried the whole independent

ticket with him.

Herman Wentorf.

The Vote at Superior

For Alderman.

1st ward, F. H. Clark..... 20

4th ward, Martin H. Hanson..... 106

5th ward, A. Ukkonen..... 49

6th ward, E. B. Harris..... 23

9th ward, John Kelly..... 149

Total..... 347

For Supervisor.

1st ward, E. L. Lallaire..... 67

4th ward, M. E. Rahja..... 136

5th ward, F. W. Winquist..... 125

6th ward, No candidate..... 97

9th ward, John Peterson..... 97

Total..... 925

A Handsome New Business Block.

Monday, April 22, will witness

the opening of the handsome fireproof, new department store, erected

for Mr. A. E. Shunk, at the corner

of Teutonia avenue and Hadley

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,
Telephone Grand 1742.The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on
First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Free
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Ninth St.
HENRY HOPPE, 318 Chambers St.
WILLIAM HANAN, 318 Chestnut St.
W. WEISSENFLUCH, 1577 Louis Ave.Cec. Secretary
Rec. Secretary
Fin. Secretary
Treasurer
Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Edu. Brodke, Sec'y. J. J. Handley, James Sheehan, Edw. Bessner, Wm. Coleman, Charles Jeske, Frank Meister. Meets half hour previous to sessions of

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wittmann, Thomas Feely, F. Neumann
(1897 Exche. Frank Meister).
LEGISLATIVE: J. F. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Gereid, James Sheehan, Wm. Orlitzky, Chairman.

GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRAGE: J. F. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebling, H. L. Meyer, H. L. McMichael.

SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Scherzer.

NOMINATIONS: Robert Hahn, J. J. Handley, William Hofmann, J. Klump, A. Dorner.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Beck, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary. Frank Meister, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Fred K. Heine, Secretary, 318 State Street. Wm. Orlitzky, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Always
see that
this
card is
dis-
played
before
getting
shaved
or your
hair cut

ADAM'S Shaving Parlor

609 CHESTNUT STREET

The Model Union Shop!

AL. F. DREESSEN,
SHAVING PARLOR
HOT AND COLD BATHS.
1002 KINNICKINNICK AV.

ADAM FREY,

BARBER

1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,
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...Shaving Parlor...

Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. H. GAUER,

Shaving Parlor,

805 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE,

Opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN'"
AND COME TOHammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUELAWRENCE HAUTZ
SHAVING PARLOR

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LANGE & WELLS
BARBER SHOP281 Third Street, Corner State.
Under Kurtz Bros.FOR A FIRST GLASS HAIR CUT OR
SHAVE GO TO"THE BARBER SHOP"
810 CENTER STREET.

P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

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Successor toPHIL. C. KAMMERER.
First-class work guaranteed.

454 Reed St., corner Scott.

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FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

CHAS. MAROHN
SHAVING PARLOR

371 RUSSELL AVE. CLEAN SERVICE

GEO. P. PRUESSING
SHAVING PARLOR

811 Third St. First Class Service

H. SCHIRER,
BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF
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1908 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

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Barber Shop & Bath Rooms.

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UNION BARBER SHOP

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Cor. 27th St. and Fond du Lac Ave.

A. W. HAAS,

Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and

Game in Season.

511 HOWELL AVENUE.

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IN ALL IT'S BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date

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mittions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Pro-

grams, Wedding Invitations, Posters,

Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

We do First Class Book-binding,

Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

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West Water and Wells Streets

WM. LORENTZ

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Now located at

6. W. COR. GREENFIELD AND 19th AVES.

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HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM

Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.

Meet for Chorus Parties, Weddings, Salads

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AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON. The Albert Brown Stock company will end its preliminary season at the Davidson next week in "Lovers' Lane," beyond question, one of the best pastoral plays ever presented. The first performance will be Sunday afternoon with Wednesday matinees.

thrilling human interest, the intensity of the plot relieved by the most delightful tender comedy touches, and the scenic effects are extraordinarily beautiful.

A strong company will present Klint and Gazzolo's new comedy melodrama, "Big-Hearted Jim," at the Bijou April 28.

AL HAMBRA.

The All Star Vaudeville company will open at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon for the week. The company is headed by no less a star than Dorothy Tenant, of "College Widow" fame. It will be of interest to know that her engagement at



James Durkin.

Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The play is an exceptional one, offering equal parts for all, and Grace May Lanigan, Albert Brown, Blanche Crozier, Walton Pyre, H. Percy Pollock, Al. W. Loomis, and the other favorites each are given ample opportunity. During the week, souvenirs of Miss Herne will be given women attending matinee performances.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Kidnapped For Revenge," an elaborate scenic production by Chas. E. Blaney, which will be pre-



Kidnapped for Revenge.

sented for the first time at the Bijou for a week's engagement, starting tomorrow matinee, is filled with

DAVIDSON

ALL NEXT WEEK
BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Also—

Last Week of the Preliminary Season

Albert Brown's
Stock Company

Presenting William A. Brady's
Production of Clyde Fitch's
Pastoral Play

Lovers'
Lane

Lots of the Old Favorites and a Few New Faces
SAME POPULAR SCALE
OF PRICES
SOUVENIRS
OF MISS CRYSTAL HERNE
AT MATINEE

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

CHAS. E. BLANEY Presents
The Popular Matinee Idol

Will H. Vedder

In His Newest Melodramatic
Production

Kidnapped
FOR
Revenge

With an All-Star Cast
Transcendent Scenic Production

Next Week, Sunday, May 20
A Matinee and Evening
Two Shows at 2:30 and 8:30

"Big-Hearted Jim"
A Mr. Henry Play

TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 22
A Matinee and Evening
Two Shows at 2:30 and 8:30

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A Matinee and Evening
Two Shows at 2:30 and 8:30

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And think of the colossal "nerve" of Becker's claiming credit for the street car investigation! He had about as much to do with it as the pigs out at the stockyards.

We venture the opinion that the majority of Milwaukeeans felt a jab of disappointment when they read that the successful plan for the new auditorium did not have a tower.

That protest of William George Bruce that he was working for the Ross bill as a private citizen and not as a representative of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association sounded real fishy.

The public would be much more interested in knowing who gets the rake-off from the resorts, Mr. Mayor, than in knowing whether the street railway company stands a few cars out on the street or not.

Don't disturb the muck, said Edward Scofield, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and protector of the lumber barons, from the platform of the Milwaukee "People's" Pulpit, where religion is prostituted each Sunday.

Becker's tearful appeal to the dear public to save him from the corporations might sound less like "bunk-shooting" if we could forget that he took part in the campaign in Chicago to put Busse and the traction magnates in control again! Between us, Becker is a good deal of a kidish little fraud.

Perhaps, if Becker could get Janssen out of the way he could carry out his pre-election pledge to let the gambling houses run again! After the disclosures about his request to the chief in the gamblers' behalf that is one of the inferences that could be drawn were he to demand Janssen's scalp.

The telephone company seems to be retrenching. It is reported that the hello girls who, we understand, have been working on eight-hour shifts, with a five hour Sunday and every third Sunday free, were called into a conference lately and told that hereafter it would be nine hours work each day, six hours on Sunday, and no free Sunday at all.

A deal is now on whereby a tract of land north of the Lindworm tract, on the river, and even better land than the Lindworm land, is to be sold for less than \$500 an acre. An option is held on the property at that amount, which ought to give a person some idea of the wholesale way in which the city was held up by real estate men for the Lindworm property.

While Becker has been a pitiful failure as a mayor, utterly unable to measure up to the dignity or the qualifications of the office, we are far from desiring to withhold approval where it may be merited. His appointment of G. A. West to the museum board, in place of Windfelder is certainly in the interests of education. Windfelder dominated the museum, and was merely a Rose politician with no qualifications to recommend him for such a post. In fact, there were ugly stories afloat about favoritism in the ordering of supplies, and the board seemed to be a close corporation as small in calibre as the custodian it had installed. Windfelder was a star performer in the scandalous ousting of the former custodian, Nehrling, a proceeding that still smells to the heavens, and which was so saturated with illegality that the minutes had to be conveniently lost to shut off court proceedings. Let us now hope that the museum may return to public confidence, and that it will forge ahead as it should forge ahead. The renovation is not complete yet, however, and will not be so long as it is in charge of a mere agent of Ward & Co., of Rochester.

So much for the West appointment. But how about the Kuczynski appointment to the board of public works? Since the days of Nieborawski a more wretched appointment has not been made to the board. Kuczynski is a man with a record. But the fact that he was a Rose Democrat and became a Bruce Democrat and a Becker Republican in order to get a political job, and that the *Sentinel* says he was "a good alderman" when he was in the council in the days before grand juries, ought to place him pretty well in the public mind. And it was the Polish working men who cut off his political career at that time, and who made ugly charges against him.

Here again is shown the utter incompetence of the "boy blunder." His idea of reforming the public service is the paying of political debts—dishonorable political debts, for men like Kuczynski do not hustle at election time for the man they think will win, with a modest willingness to take reward or not take one, as their efforts may or may not be afterward remembered. On the contrary they have a definite understanding beforehand. And Becker is so under these unworthy political obligations that his term of office so far has been an effort to get his heelers and pluggers into the promised jobs. So far as Becker is concerned the day of grand juries will not be over because of him.

GRAND OPENING SALE!

Commencing Monday, April 22

and continuing all week, we will open to the public our magnificent new store, at the corner of Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St., with the most complete line of Millinery, Dress Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Curtains and Household Necessities.

For months we have been planning and preparing for this event—the greatest in our history and unquestionably the most pretentious in value-giving ever witnessed on the North Side. It is our desire to make this store the store of the people, a success for the people, a store in which you will always feel at home. We cordially invite you to be with us on this the opening day of our greatest venture. **HANDSOME SOUVENIRS WILL BE PRESENTED TO ALL WHO COME.**

Directory of Departments

FIRST FLOOR

DRESS GOODS—WHITE GOODS
SUITINGS—SILKS
STAPLE AND FANCY WASH GOODS
LININGS—LINENS—VELVETS
JEWELRY AND TOILET GOODS
NOTIONS—RIBBONS
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
NECKWEAR—HANDKERCHIEFS
UMBRELLAS—GLOVES
DRESS TRIMMINGS—ART GOODS
HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR AND
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Store Opens at 8 A. M.

SECOND FLOOR

CLOAKS—SUITS—MILLINERY
MUSLIN—UNDERWEAR—CORSETS
INFANTS' WEAR—DRAPERIES
LACE CURTAINS—CARPETS
RUGS—MATTING
OIL CLOTH—ETC.

BASEMENT

CROCKERY—HARDWARE
WOODENWARE—TINWARE
AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Schunk's

Cor. Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St.

Ladies', Misses', Children's Ready-to-Wear Dept.



Ladies' and Misses' Suits—jaunty effects in the new Pony and Eton models, in a large variety of fancy cloths and weaves, handsomely tailored, mostly satin lined jackets—positively the best that can be bought for.....

\$12.50

Misses' and Children's stylish Gibson Back Pony Box Coats, in pretty stripes and plaids, neatly trimmed, GRAND OPENING PRICE

\$6.95 Down to \$3.50

A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, in Chiffon, Pamas, Voiles and Plain and Fancy Mixtures—dress and walking skirts in the new plaited effects—specially priced from

\$15.95 Down to \$1.95

Our Millinery Dept.

will occupy over four times its former space and is especially equipped to satisfy any and all tastes in styles and prices. Our showing will comprise all the beautiful creations and designs of the best imported models—Hand-Made Dress and Walking Hats ranging in price from

\$10.95 Down to 95c

Open Monday and Saturday
Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock



Special Bargains for This Week

Ladies' good quality Muslin Gowns, full length and cut extra wide, V-shaped neck, trimmed with cluster tucks, cannot be bought anywhere for less than 45c. **ONE TO A CUSTOMER—OUR GRAND OPENING SALE PRICE will be 29c**

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, made of standard percale, 12-in. ruffles, yoke and collar, trimmed with braid, full cuff sleeves, lined to waist, worth \$1.25—GRAND OPENING SALE PRICE..... **95c**

Black Mercerized Satin Petticoats, made of an extra quality satin, in several new styles—GRAND OPENING PRICE..... **95c**

Towels and Table Linens

10x42 knotted and fringed, all linen Towels, reg. at 25c, Opening Price..... **17c**
18-inch all linen Crash Toweling, 10c value, per yard..... **64c**
62-inch full bleached all linen Table Damask, 65c value, yard..... **48c**



Our Corset Dept.

is well adapted to the needs of the woman of fashion, who demands that the lines of her figure shall conform to the lines of her corsets. The following from well-known makers will show how well equipped we are to meet these requirements: American Lady, R. & G., Henderson, Aurora and American Beauty at prices from

\$3 Down to 25c

Men's Furnishing Goods

Light colored Madras Outing Shirts, regular 50c value at.....

39c

Men's Light Half-Wool Shirts and Drawers, grey and camel hair colors, regular at 75c, for this sale.....

50c

Men's ribbed Shirts and Drawers, summer weights, value 50c, at.....

39c

INGERSOLL
Dollar Watch
59c

Laces, Embroiderries, Etc.

Laces and Insertions, value to 8c a yard, at..... **21c**
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c value at..... **5c**

Embroiderries and Insertions, value to 20c a yard **10c**
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular 5c value, at..... **2c**

3 and 4-inch All-Silk Taffeta Ribbon, value 15c a yard **10c**

Wash Goods Dept.

In view of the fact that everything in Wash Fabrics has received a raise from the manufacturer of from 10 to 25 per cent, these prices will make interesting reading matter in economy.

Two cases Indigo Blue Prints, assorted stripes and figures, bought especially for this sale, an extra good value at 6c, while they last, per yard.....

31c

Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, assorted colors, 8c values, per yard.....

5c

Light and dark colored Lawns and Batistes, assorted dots, stripes and figures, good values at 7c, this sale, per yard.....

31c

Another one in Lawns, always sold at 15c a yard, while the sale goes on.....

71c



Fine Dress Goods

Unusual buying opportunities allow us to offer these exceptional values in new and fashionable Dress Goods and Suitings.

Half-Wool Cream Danish Cloth, sold all over as a leader at 15c, Grand Opening Price, yard..... **10c**

36-inch All-Wool Check Suitings, extra value at 50c, Grand Opening Price, yard..... **35c**

50-inch Panama Dress Goods, all leading colors, regular at 65c, Grand Opening Price, yard..... **48c**

36-inch Black Taffeta Silks, guaranteed to wear, \$1.50 value, Grand Opening Price, yard..... **\$1.10**

Lace Curtains and Draperies



New Patterns and Designs

Nottingham Nets, 234 yards long, good value at 6c, GRAND OPENING PRICE per pair..... **39c**

Nottingham, 3 yards long, worth \$1.50, GRAND OPENING PRICE per pair..... **98c**

Nottingham, worth \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00, GRAND OPENING PRICE, per pair..... **\$1.50**

Tapestry Portieres from \$15.00 down to..... **\$1.39**

A Distinct Feature of Our New Store is the Economy Basement

Every Necessity for the Home

56-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets at.....

3.45

Every Necessity for the Home

100-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets at.....

4.95

Sink Brushes, each at.....

2c

Root Scrub Brushes, good size, each at.....

3c

Stove Brush with handle each.....

10c

Model Globe Zinc Wash Boards at.....

15c

Extra good Whisk Broom at.....

7c

Surprise Egg Beaters, made of wire at.....

1c

Wooden Mixing Spoons at.....

1c

Rising Sun Stove Polish Box at.....

5c

Glass Tumblers, only 6 to a customer, each at.....

1c

Carpets and Rugs

A new department in the new store, filled with rich new patterns at prices that will leave no doubt of their values

6x6 Tapestry Brussels \$2.25

6x6 Tapestry Brussels \$2.00

6x6 Velvet Rugs at \$1.50

Ingrain Carpets, per yard at \$1.00

Tapestry Brussels Carpet, per yard at \$1.00

6x6 and 8x8 \$9c

Velvet Carpets, per yard at \$1.25 to \$1.50

All Carpets sold at this sale

sewed and tied free of charge

Sure Catch Mouse Traps at.....	2c
Fibre Lunch Boxes, with strap handle at.....	7c
Mop Sticks with wire holder at.....	6c
Veget	